NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. COMMER OF FULTON AND NARBAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Italian Opera-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-BATANBLLA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- AMBRICANS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Lucis D'ARVILLE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Lorrery NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-MY POLL-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PIRARRO-NICE OF THE BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Minner Wanger. Com. Nort, Living Hipporotamus, &c., at all hours.-Raout.-Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRBLS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-ray.—Ethiopian Songs, Burg. seques, Dances, 40.—How WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Ermi

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Cantorri Pavri's Con-BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD AMBRICAN THEATRS, No. 444 Broadway. -- BALLETS PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETRIOFIAN

New York, Saturday, March 7, 1863.

THE SITUATION. Our news from Nashville reports a further renewal of the fight between our troops and the rebels under Van Dorn, at Springville, near Franklin, Tennessee, on Thursday. General Van Dorn is said to have eighteen thousand men under his command, and the Union force, being very Inferior in numbers, were defeated. Three regiments of infantry, under Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana, were entirely cut to pieces or captured. The cavalry and artillery, numbering five hundred of the former. and one battery, escaped. The men fought splendidly throughout the whole day; but the heavy fire of the enemy's batteries in front, and the movements of vastly superior numbers on their flanks, were too much for them. General Gilbert was expected to come up with refficements from Franklin, but he did not arrive. Our map will illustrate the

The rebel account of the capture of the India nola near Vicksburg, by the rebel rams Webb and Queen of the West, is officially reported by General Taylor, commanding at that point, which he says was accomplished by an expedition sent out by him for that prupose under Major J. L. Bent. He admits that the Indianola is a good deal damaged, and another report states that she is sunk on the Mississippi side of the river, and that her upper works and boats have been taken out.

position of the localities.

Advices from Port Royal to Charleston state that the Union fleet now in the vicinity of that city numbers one hundred and twenty-three vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats, with an immeuse crowd of transports and a force of

The California steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports being chased by a mysterious propeller off the coast of Florida, who, when first seen, was flying the Stars and Stripes, Union down-a signal of distress. Before making towards the vessel she hauled down the flag, put steam on, and gave chase; but, as Captain Tinklepaugh had a million and a quarter of specie on board the Northern Light, he made all the speed he could, and outran his pursuer.

By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax vesterday, with dates from Europe to the 22d ult., we question en discussed in England. The London Times says that the proposed contract for the Confederate loan for three millions sterling, as ratified by the House of Representatives at Richmond, had been received at Paris, and that the ratification by the Senate was expected by the

There was a great demonstration at the Am phitheatre in Liverpool on the 19th ult., in suppor of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. The Liverpool Post says that a more unanimous meeting was never witnessed on any question on which public opinion has been divided. Resolutions applauding the course of Mr. Lincoln on the slavery question, and an address to be presented to him through Mr. Adams were adopted. Some unroas and confusion occurred towards the conclusion of the meeting; but with this exception everything passed off very happily. On the same evening a meeting was held at Carlisle, and a similar series of resolutions were carried with enthusiasm, and almost unanimously. The conduct of the Lord Mayor of London in feting Mr. Mason, the Minister of the Confederate government, was strongly reprobated at the Carlisle gathering.

CONGRESS. In the United States Senate yesterday, th Standing Committees were announced by the President pro tempore, Mr. Foot. They will be found in our report of the proceedings. A resolution was introduced for the printing of ten thou sand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report and four thousand copies of the acts and joint resolutions of the late session of Con gress. The proposed additional rule of the Senate was called up. It requires that the oath of loyalty passed by Congress in July last shall be subscribed to by members of the Senate and House of Representatives. A long debate took place on the pro position to enforce the rule; but, without doing so, the Senate went into executive session. During the day several messages were received from the President. On the conclusion of the executive session discussion was resumed on the proposal to administer to the new Senators the "loval oath." after which Mr. Foot took the oath, and all the new Senators present followed his example. Without transacting any other business the Senate ad-

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the act relative to weights and measures and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Appropriation bill were passed. A favorable report was made on the will to repeal the act relative to school libraries in New York. A bill was introduced to authorize the city to borrow money to build a new City Hall. A bill in relation to common schools was also introdified. Other business of a miscel-

laneous, but not generally interesting, character was transacted. At a meeting of the Senate Railroad Committee last evening it was agreed to hold a session at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoo next to hear arguments on the Broadway Rail-

In the Assembly several bills were passed among which were those authorizing the Croton Water Board to purchase certain land north of Seventieth street, to enable them to extend water advantages to the upper part of the city; for the appointment of a State Commissioner of Lunacy; the Canal Appropriation bill; the bill to incorporate in this city the Society for the Protection of Destitute Children, and that dividing the Eleventh ward of Brooklyn. When the special order -the charges against Speaker cot—came up, a motion for a post-ponement till Tuesday next was made, or which considerable debate occurred. The subject was finally postponed till Wednesday evening next, at seven o'clock. Bills were introduceda number of others, for the construction of the Grand street railroad, and to make the Corporation elective by the people. Favorable reports were made on the bills extending the terms of office of heads of departments in this city to four years; to improve the navigation of the North river; to amend the constitution so as to reorganize the courts; to prohibit chain bridges at ferry landings. and legalizing the acts of the New York Common Council raising bounties for volunteers and relies for their families. The latter passed the Senate the previous day. A bill was introduced to allow the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company to lay a lutions for the appointment of a committee to wait on President Lincoln in reference to citizens of this State detained in Fort McHenry, at Balti-The Annual Appropriation bill was ordered to a

third reading.
MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Arabia, from Queenstown on the 22d of February, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning,

Cotton closed dull in the Liverpool market on the 21st ultimo. Provisions were dull. Consols closed in London on the 21st ultimo at 92% a

The Polish question was the great leading diplomatic theme, and the revolution was likely to assume the propertions of a European question. The steamship Philadelphia, Captain T. H. Mor

ton, from New Orleans on the 22d ult., and Key West on the 28th, arrived at this port last night. We have already published advices from New Orleans one day later than those by this arrival. The steamship Columbia, Captain D. B. Barton

from New Orleans on the 27th ult., and Havana on the 2d inst., arrived at this port at about two o'clock this morning.

One of the largest outspoken Union war meet ings ever seen in this city was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Mayor Opdyke presiding Some of the speakers were of our most distinguish ed and eloquent citizens. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the common sentiment expresse was that the war for the suppression of the rebellion shall be prosecuted vigorously, and that the government shall be warmly supported in all its efforts in this direction. A patriotic letter from Mr. Soward was read and loudly applauded. The Institute has rarely or never been so densely crowded. General Scott, through indisposition was unable to be present.

election case in St. Louis, between Francis P. Blair, Jr., and Samuel Knox, for the right to represent the First district of Missour!, is all in, but no decision has yet been made. The evidence in the contest between Benjamin F. Loan and John P. Bruce is now being taken in the Seventh district. The right of John W. Noell to represent the Third district is to be contested by John G Scott, and James H. Birch will dispute the claim of Austin A. King in the Sixth district.

An effort is being made in Missouri to reassem-ble the joint session of the Legislature, for the purpose of making another attempt to elect two United States Senators—one for four years and the other for six.

James Hill, of Company D, Fifth New York artillery, committed suicide at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on the 3d inst.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church is now holding its annual session orgetown, D. C.

On the evening of the 10th instant—the day or which the Prince of Wales is to be married-the public buildings in the city of Montreal are to be illuminated, bonfires are to enliven the streets, be fired in honor of the event.

It is thought that millions of dollars of gold are yearly brought from San Francisco to this city, of which the public have no account, by false invoices being given by the shippers, stating an mount much less than is actually shipped. The whole of New England is now being scraped

to get up one regiment of colored Thus far Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has succeeded in enlisting about three hundred. The United States Court at Cincinnati has de-

sided that a citizen not a recognized broker, but who nevertheless leaus money and buys notes and mortgages, is not a regular broker, and therefore not subject to be taxed, as claimed by Commis sioner Bontwell. The Connecticut river is again free from icc. and

navigation is unobstructed. The Hartford steamoats will resume their trips to-day.

The case of Richard Addington, the dentist whose trial for assault and battery has been on for three days, was submitted to the jury yesterday by Judge Barnard, in the Court of Oyer and Ter miner. At a late hour the Jury were still in deli-beration. The circumstances of this case are somewhat peculiar. The accused (Dr. Addington) was a boarder in a house in Clinton place, he be ing the son-in-law of Mrs. Rich. the landlady. difficulty occurred respecting the burning of gas and coal, and, to use an un-Johnsonian phrase, a muss" occurred. The defendant stabbed Mr. Miller, as it is alleged, in self defence. The trial occupied the court, the jury and the District Attorney for three days, and up to six o'clock yesterday evening there was no result of this inmperate and indecent domestic broil. A curious incident connected with this court has come to the knowledge of our reporter. It appears that some parties against whom indictments were found said to an official that they would be damned before they would be tried before Judge Barnard, and go to Sing Sing for ten years. The defalcation of these parties will amount to nearly \$9 000, and the surcties are substantial.

The gold market was again very active yesterday, and lower prices were reached. At one time it sold as low 14934, but closed at 15234, about 134 per cent lower than the day before. The stock market was inactive, and que tations in the morning were a fraction lower; in the afternoon they were rather better. Exchange closed at 165 a 169. Money was abundant at 6 per cent on call on

broadstuffs trade continued depressed yesterday, and there was a further reduction in prices, with very limited transactions in all other kinds than corp, which was rather more active. The provision market was heavy, and generally lower, with less doing. The inquiry for groceries, oils, seeds, hops, hemp, fish, laths, lime, spices and whalebone was quite moderate. The sales of cotton were heavier, but prices were lower. Whiskey was firm demand, particularly for Western. Wayl and tobacco were less sought after, but the princ pal holders were firm and unwilling to make any con cessions to parchasers. Firegrackers were more freely offered, and were cheaper, with free sales at the reduced figures. Freights were essentially unaltered, very light engagements having been effected.

Important from Europe-Complications Produced by the Polish Insurrection.

Produced by the Pollsk Insur-Telegrams received from Halifax, giving two days later intelligence from Europe, announce grave complications which have arisen between the great Powers upon the subject of Poland. The insurrection which has spread over all that unhappy country has become the leading political theme throughout Europe, and bids fair to involve consequences which will surely change the present aspect of the great Powers Napoleon III. has sent to Berlin a despatch expressing great dissatisfaction with the intervention of the Prussian government in the affairs of Poland. It is also announced that Earl Rus sell, in the debate in the British House of Lords, denounced the course of Russia. We hear from reliable sources that the military agreement en tered into between Russia and Prussia is very aggressive towards Poland, and that England and France are determined that the principle of non-intervention shall not be violated by

The people of France have always looked upon the Poles as part and parcel of themselves. The salons of Paris have for years been filled with noble Polish exiles, who have won for their unfortunate country the sympathy of the higher classes in France; while the masses o the French people remember that in the armica of the Great Napoleon the Poles figured as heroes, equal in impetuous dash and cool daring to the famed soldiers who, under command of the "Petit Corporal," over ran all Europe and rendered France illustrious. Napoleon the Third is well aware that in the present movement the insurrectionists in Poland have the sympathy of all his subjects and hence he will prevent interference in the struggle, even if he does not openly advocate their cause and lend them aid to defeat Russia Herein he will be acting in accordance with the desires of France, and will thus he the more likely to avert the unpopularity he was fast acquiring from the ill results of his movements on this continent. In England the masses like wise are in favor of the Poles, and hence the British government will endeavor to protect the insurrectionists from all interference. Prussia. fully understands that her interests are tightly bound up with those of Russia as regards the Polish question. If Russian Poland succeeds in throwing off the yoke of Russia, of course Prussian Poland will endeavor to do the same hy Prussia: and here the interests of the two Power

are identical. France will easily persuade Austria to join in any repressive measure towards Prussia. She will premise all that Austria may demand as regards Venetia, and Austria will gladly give to France her moral or even her armed support to prevent intervention in Poland. An additional inducement to Austria will be the fact that England and France will thus become in a manner pledged to repress intervention in Hungary; and Austria is well aware that the Hungarian may at any moment follow the example set by the Poles. Prussia and Austria have long been rivals for the lead in the Germanic Confederation, and Austria would gladly see Prussis snubbed by France and England and her pres tige thus lessened.

We do not believe that England would go to the lengths of an armed demonstration against Prussia; but she would, if possible, urge France and Austria into such a measure. Her interests are that Poland should not be crushed at once. Poland's unsettled state diverts the attention of Russia from her grand schemes in the East, which are so menacing to the preponderance of England's commercial power; and bence Great Britain will endeavor to prevent any joint action on the part of Prussia and Russia against Poland. She would prefer that the thorn might remain in Russia's powerful side to rankle and occasionally fester out trouble and annoyance to that gigantic Power. So she will repress Prussia, and leave Poland to deal

Any alliance between Russia and Prussia, if fairly entered into with a full determination to join their forces against all that might be brought against them, would render those Powers very formidable; but Prussia will, we agine, be afraid to make an offensive and d fensive alliance with Russia, as she would thereby render all the other Powers her enemies So she will, most likely, abandon her present intentions of aiding Russia to suppress the Polish insurrection, and leave the Czar to battle alone with those rebelling against his rule.

In Europe the results of the Polish insurred tion can but be momentous. The Poles are now fully aroused, and have, as they well know, the sympathy of the whole revolutionary party throughout Europe. Besides which, they are desperate men, and will battle unto death. They have arisen against a power ful government, and know that they must conquer or die. In these circumstances nations, like individuals, achieve wonders. The struggle seems likely to be a protracted one-the more so if France and England prevent Prussia from aiding the Czar. It will shake all Europe to the core. If the outbreak is destined to be successful one, and Poland regains her freedom, the aspect of European affairs will be changed. Its probability even now gives rise to intrigues and schemes which will increase as time proves that the Poles may succeed.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon desires the throne of Poland-a report which is certainly corroborated by the stand he has taken in the affair. He boldly demands that France shall at once lend armed aid to Poland, reminds Napoleon that Poland aided France to win all her great victories, and asks that now, in her bour of great need and suffering. France shall step to her relief and aid her to procure freedom-absolute freedom-and a stand among the nations of Europe. The Poles will see in Prince Napoleon a powerful advocate, and will as surely call him to their throne as that they win one. Thus Napoleon III. would be rid of a dangerous pretender to his throne; for he well knows that his cousin would like to replace him, and he will doubtless do all in his power to seat Prince Napoleon on the throne of Poland. These may seem premature surmises; but we are assured on good authority that in Paris the matter is one beginning to attract uni-

versal attention. To us the Polish insurrection is fraught with immense importance. It puts an end to all probability of forcible intervention on this continent by any European Power, and thus brings home to the rebels the fact that, alone and unaided, they must face the overwhelming power and resources of our government. What that power has become, now that Congress has conferred upon the President the Conscription and Letter of Marque acts, the Southerners will appreciate as well as ourselves, and discourage-

ment will surely seize upon them. From France they need ne longer expect any aid. She may make a show of recognizing the Davis government; but what of that, unless she lend them armed aid?—and that she cannot do as long as the state of Europe remains disturbed by the complications arising from such revolutionary movements as the Polish insurrection. England would not aid them under any circumstances and thus they find their hopes of European intervention dashed to the ground by the struggle of a people, who, like themselves, are in rebellion, but who, unlike themselves, are in armed resistance to a tyrannical despetism. Thus, as it were, by Providential retribution, a truly wronged and tyrannized nation, rising to break its fetters, by that very action defeats the hopes of a rebellious horde which has wickedly endeavored to overthrow the most free and enlightened government with which a people were ever blessed. Surely the hand of Providence is plainly discernible in all this.

SENATOR GRIMES' INVESTIGATING COMMPTTER

AND CAPTAIN R. F. LOPER .- The report of Senator Grimes of the results of the investigations of his special committee, appointed to inquire into the alleged fraudulent transactions connected with the chartering and purchase of transports for the Banks and other expeditions, is a report which has astonished the whole country. Such a batch of swindling operations as Mr. Grimes has exposed has seldom been fished up by any committee of Congress. But it appears that, while he has brought to light a considerable number of really rascally jobs and jobbers, he has done great injustice to Cap-tain B. F. Loper in classing him among the sharpers. Captain Loper was the assistant agent of J. Edgar Thompson, principal agent in 1861 of the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron. Mr. Thompson, be it remembered, was at the same time President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and his time, no doubt, being taken up with the government transportation or said road. Cantain Loner, as his assistant agent was charged with the duty of buying and chartering transports for the sea service of the government. The modus operandi of these transactions has been fully explained by Captain Loper, in an elaborate statement, embracing a mass of documentary evidence. This statement, we think, presents a satisfactory array of facts in behalf of Captain Loper as a sub-contractor, though not altogether satisfactory in reference to other parties acting as his principals. Why is it that Mr. John Tucker, late Assistant Secretary of War, has nothing to say? How is it that in all this business no information has been volunteered by General Cameron, Secretary Stanton, Adjutant General Thomas, Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, and other parties, supposed to have had each a very long finger in the pie? Captain Loper's statement shows that in Al these government jobs there is still a wheel within a vheel, and that while one man is used as a catspaw another plays the monkey and gets the coasted chestnuts. Why can't we have some of the monkeys stirred out of their comfortable

THE GOLD SPECULATORS AND THE RADICAL PRESS .- The Tribune and other radical journals assert that the gold speculators in Wall street are all secessionists, and that their operations are prompted by a desire to injure the government. It is notorious that some of the sharpest operators are the immaculates of the abolition school of politics, and that some of them have been enabled to realize handsome profits on their gold investments. If the radical journals really desire to see this kind of speculation put down effectually why don't they demand a return to specie payment?

THE NAVY.

The Monitor's Officers Affont.

FLORIDA—9, paddle steamer—has been ordered into commission by the Navy Department, Captain Bankhoad and Lieutenant Green, of the Monitor, are her chief offitucket, iron-clad. The Florida was bought here in August.

Junea:— Commander—John P. Bankhend. First Lieutenant—Samuel D. Green. Acting Mutars—John McGowan, Jr., A. P. Matthews, Acting Ensigns-Peter Williams, R. W. Wagstaff, Samuel D. Crafts.

D. Cratts.

Acting Maxier's Mates—W. S. Parker, Thos. W. Pack.

Gunner—Jas. W. Nash.

Gunner—John Q. A. Tyler, Geo. Mason, David W.

Lano, Jonathan W. Hackott.

BERNUDA, captured steamer, one of the fastest vessels sent from London since the war began, has just been pur-chased by the Navy Department for \$120,000. She was captured by the Morcedita. It was on this craft that the famous Oreto's battery was seized and the splendid one hundred pound gun made for the Great Exhi-bition in London, but subsequently bought by the rebels. The Permuda can steam fifteen miles an hour, and would sovered her. She will soon be converted into an efficient the cargo and his sons were on board when she was cap MISCELLANBOUS .- The iron-clad battery Keckuk, cor

voyed by the steamor E. B. Hale, will sail to day from Sandy Hook for Fortress Monroe. The brig-of-war Perry so go to sea this afternoon, but her destination it is not advisable to print. The Nantucket and her convoy clad trial trips for half a year at least

Sumous Standard Arrest Two Man Injures. - A serious row occurred at the corner of First avenue and ous row occurred at the street on Thursday night, between Patrick Tully, Patrick Glennin, Jas. O'Rourke and James Fleming n one side, and Myron North alins Johnnie Green, on one side, and Myron North alias Johnnie Green, Edward Tierney on the other. In the melec knives were drawn by North and his companion, which resulted in the wounding of O'Rourke and Fleming. The latter received an extensive gash in the abdomen from which the bowols freely protruded, while O'Rourke had his face out in several places and was sadly disfigured. The Seventeonth ward police arrived in time to effect the arrest of the assailants, who, upon being brought before Justice Steers, were committed for examination. The injured men were taken to Bellevos Hospital, where they are now lying in a precarious condition. The origin of the difficulty is not clear, but it is safe to conclude that King Alcohol was mixed up in the affair.

A Descriptor.

A DISHONEST DONESTIC .- Ellen Hardy, an old offender, was aken into custody yesterday by detectives Tierman and Bennett, on the charge of stealing about \$300 worth of seinert, on the energe of stealing about \$300 worth of silver ware from William P. Farle, of No. 26 West Twesty thrift street. The prisoner, it appears, procured employment in complainant's house as a scook, and, watching her opportunity, baged all the siver ware she could lay her hands or. Ellon was arrested in a garret in Mott street, near Canal, where she had taken refuge from the police. Justice Dowling committed the accused for examination.

riously bad fellow, was brought before Justice Steers yesterday, on charge of assaulting Adolph Marquitz with an axe, striking bim upon the head and injuring him severely. The magnitrate recognized the prisoner as an old acquaintance, and committed him for trial on charge of felonious assault and battery.

CHARGE OF ARSON AGAINST A WOMAN.—Ellon Garrigan

was brought before Justice Quackenbush yesterday on suspicion of setting fire to the stables of Felix Fariey, in Thirty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues. The prisoner, who had made certain threats against the complainant, was seen around the stables a few moments before the tire broke out, which induces Mr. Fariey to believe that she applied the incendiary torch. The magistrate committed the accused for examination.

Resnin Stramsour Stock.—It is astenishing, says the Psiasburg Chronicle, the rise that has taken place in the value of steamboat stock within a few months. Boats which a year ago went begging at \$1,000 new command \$12,000, and if they are of light draught, and have not been too long it service, shey cannot even be bought at that. This arise as well from the scarcity of good toots now as from the increased price of labor of every Kind.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

Discussion in the Senate on the "Loyal Oath."

The Oath Taken by All the New Senators Present.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. the Senate to-day, principally major generals and briga-dier generals. Among the civilians are the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Hon. John F. Potter, ex-member of Con-

gress, of Wisconsin, to be Governor of Dacota. rendered necessary by the recent laws, and the privately expressed purpose of Senators to closely examine the qualifications and loyalty or the candidates, the proba-bility is the session will be extended to the close of next

The appointments for Idaho Territory are as follows:

For Governor, Hon. W. H. Wallace, late delegate in Congress from Washington Territory; for Secretary, J. B. Dabiels, of Oragon; for Judges, Hon. Sidney Edgarton, of Ohio; Mark Smith, of Washington Territory, and Samuel Parks, of Illinois; for District Attorney, Richard Wil-liams, of Oregon; for Marshai, D. S. Payne, of Oregon. POSTAL GURRENCY NOT TO BE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT

The Secretary of the Treasury will not probably recede from the position he has taken in refusing to receive postal currency in payment for Custom House dues. The order in this respect was not issued without deliberation. The fifty millions of fractional revenue currency authorized in the last Finance bill will probably be substituted for the postal currency, which was inadversently made oquivalent to demand notes, and the postal currency will be withheld from further issue, and withdrawn as rapidly as ble from circulation without inconvenience to the public, the new fractional currency being substituted

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL REORGANIZING THE COUR

The act reorganizing the Court of Claims provides that Il bills and petitions rolating to private claims against the government, founded upon any law of Congress or re-gulation of a department, or any contract, are, unless otherwise ordered by eliher house, to be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House to said court; said court to have jurisdiction of all claims for which the government would be liable in law or equity if it were sucable in courts of justice, except such as Congress may dispose of by joint resolution; also to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Secult and District Court. In all cases against the United States for title to real estate appeal lies by ofthe thousand deliars. The court shall have farlediction of all set offs, counter claims, claims for damages or other emands whatsoever. Provision is made for the payment of all judgments by the Secretary of the Treasury. In case of appeal by a slaimant, if he is sustained, interest

THE ACT CONSOLIDATING THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS. The act consolidating the two engineer corps of the army provides for a chief engineer, four colonela, ten first Heutenants and ten second Houtenants. A Heutenant

THE DAMAGES TO RAILROAD PROPERTY.

At the head of the residen it was provided by law that
no allowance for damages should be made at present on
account of the destruction of railroad engines and cars. REGULATIONS IN REFERENCE TO VOLUNTEERS' BOUN-

THES AND OTHER ARMY MATTERS.

Among the provisions made by Congress in reference to the army are the followings—Hereafter bounties are to be charged against discharged soldiers, maless their discharges are upon surgeou's cortificates. Volunteers or charges are upon surgeou's corificates. Volunteers of trafted men who have served less than nine months can have fifty deliars bounty upon re-collisting. Medical and line officers are to confer about the cooking for the army. Every company having more than thirty men is to have two cooks detailed from the privates, who are to serve tenidays. Each cook is to have two African subordinates. or pepper is to constitute a part of the ration of the soldiers.

HOW THE NEGRO ENLISTMENT BILL WAS DEFEATED. A provision which was fastened upon the Engineer bill by a majority of one in the Sonate, for the enlisting of negroes and the appointment of negro company officers, was lost through the action of the conference committees. The abelition fanatics clamored for the measure, but the ews from North Carolina and New Orleans about the be disregarded by even the most nitra radical.

A bill passed providing that appointments to the revenue marine shall be made by the President and confirmed by When the officers of the revenue marine serve with the navy, captains are to be assimilated in rank with licutenants commanding, first lieutenants after lieutenants of the navy, second lieutenants with or next after masters in line, third lieutenants with and next after passed midshimen. These ranks are not to increase pay.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate held an open session to day, the debate being upon Mr. Sumner's resolution to require Senators to take the cath of allegisnce to the United States.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER TO PERC. Leonard Sweet, of Illinois, has been appointed Commisioner to Peru, under the recent treaty with that governent. Mr. Sweet's high reputation and legal ability aninently fit him for the position; but it is understo he will decline the appointment, which was altogether THE OLD AND THE NEW APPOINTMENES

THE OLD AND THE NEW APPOINTMENES.

The nominations sent to the Senate to-day were all new ones. The list which was returned to the President has not yet come back to the Senate. The latter, however, will be confirmed before any other. Those silomitted to-day were appropriately referred, and will be acted on in committee to-morrow. It is expected that the whole of the nominations will be sent in to-morrow at an early hour, and that the Senate will be able to conclude the labora of the extra sensing on President sent. labors of the extra session on Tuesday next.

MR. VAN WYCK'S MINORITY REPORT. the committee of investigation of frauds upon the government, the mysterious disappearance of which occasioned a spirited controversy during the last hours of the ses-Clerk's office. It was found under a table. Its temporary loss has probably secured its ultimate safety and publication as it is, as it was known to have industriously sought for by parties interested in Ma suppression. The effort made in the House to prevent its publication was unsuccessful, and the report will now go rafely into the hands of the public printer. It will occasion some wincing on the part of the majority of the com mittee and others, as it embodies a pertion of the tests mony in reference to certain prominent parties, which the majority of the committee desires to suppress, and which

MR. DICKINSON APPOINTED MARSHAL OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

A. B. Dickinson, of New York, has been appointed Marshal of the Northern District of New York. THE NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Colonel Barry, one of the principal clerks in the Treasurer's office, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of

THIRTY-RIGHTH CONGRESS.

Senate. Wammington, March 6, 1863,

The standing committees were amounced, as follows—
Pureign Relations—Messrs. Summer (Chairman), Foster,
Doolittle, Johnson, Bayard, Bayis and Harris.
Finance—Messrs. Fessonden (Chairman), Collamer,
Sherman, Howe, Cowan, McDoogall and Hicks.
Commerce—Messrs. Chandler (Chairman), Morrell, Wilton of Mass., Ten Spek, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Morgan,
Military Affairs and the Militin—Messrs. Wilson of
Mass. (Chairman), Morgan, Lane of Ind., Sprague, Howard, Bowden and Nesmith.
Nacul Affairs—Messrs. Hale (Chairman), Grimos, Sherman, Johnson, McDougall, Ranessy and Sprague.
Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull (*hairman), Foster, Ten
Fyok, Harris, Howard, Bayard and Fowell.
Post Offices and Post Monde—Messrs. Collapper (ChairPost Offices and Post Monde—Messrs. Collapper (Chair-

Messrs. Harlan (Chairman), Clast Po-

Pensions Mosere. Foster (Chairman), Lane of Ind owe, Pomeroy, Saulabury, Buckalew and Bowden. volutionary, Sanisbury, Sucksiew and Bowden, dier, Lane of Kansas, Kesmith and Wright, time-Mesure. Clark (Chairman), Howe, Pomeroy, ony, Michay, Harding and Mandaidh

Anthony, Hicks, Harding and Hendricks.

District of Columbia-Micears. Corwin (Chairman), Dixon; Morrill, Wade, Nuthony, Richardson, and Wright.

Palents and Folent Office-Meens. Cowan (Chairman), Summer, Harris, Sanisbury and Carille.

Public Buildings and Grounds-Meens. Foot (Chairman), anthony, Chandler, Sanisbury and Wilson of Mo.

Territories-Meens. Wade (Chairman), Wilkinson, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Carille, Wilson of Mo. and Richardson.

To Andit and Control the Continuent, Engences of the Sena'e-Meens. Dixon (Chairman), Clark and Harding.

Enground Buile-Meens. Lane of Ind. (Chairman), Sumer and Harding.

A Committee of Agriculture was added, consisting of feesars. Shorman (Chairman), Harlam, Morrill, Lane of Sansas, and Powell.

desire. Shorman (Chairman), the an Abrin, Lane of Sansas, and Powell. Of the joint standing committees, the following were unbounced on the part of the Senate:— On Printing—Mesers. Authory (Chairman), Harlan and

On Enrolled Bills-Messrs Howe (Chairman), Cowan and Saulsbury. nd Saulsbury.
On the Library—Mesurs. Collamer (Chairman) and Fos-

Mr. Armorr, (rep.) of R. I., introduced resolutions to print ten thousand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report, and four thousand copies of the acts and joint resolutions passed during the late session. Mr. Bayard, (opp.) of Del., took the oath to support the tering upon his new term of office.

Mr. Sukner, (rep.) of Mass., called up the additional rule of the Senate proposed by him yesterday. This rule prescribes that the "bysl oath," passed in July last, shall be taken and subscribed to by the "members of this

Mr. Saulasury, (opp.) of Del., moved that its further consideration be postponed until to morrow. AT. SAULEMENT, (opp.) of Del., moved that its further consideration be postponed until to morrow.

Mr. SUMERE said if there was any particular reason for suck postponement he would consent; but if met they had better go on with its consideration. He, however, saw no necessaity for protracted discussion.

Mr. SAMERIEN urged that no injury could result by postponing the resolution until to microw.

Mr. SUMERE replied that the statute required that every officer, civil, military or naval, should take the cath before entering upon his daties.

Mr. SAMERIEN and that the oath could not now apply because Senators had aironly entered upon the duties of their office. Hence it was utterly impossible now to administer it before deing so, and consequently it was not applicable to this bedy.

Mr. BANDE, (opp.) of Del., while not rising formally to

applicable to this body.

Mr. Bavaro, (opp.) of Del., while not rising formally to oppose the resolution, suggested that important questions were involved, as well as the constitutional cower to interfere with the qualifications of either branch of Cos-

were involved, as well as the constitutional fower to intorfere with the qualifications of either branch of Congress.

All Summer did not wish to press the resolution: but as the Senate at present had but little to do he thought they might as well consider it. The subject was important.

Mr. Davis, (Union) of Ky., regarded the law as "magitionaly unconstitutional." It simply imposed a "test coath." If they had a right to administer such an each is one manner they had a right to administer such an each is one manner they had a right to administer it in another. The majority of the Sonate had a great aversion to "copperhead democrats" but suppose that in three or four years then "cupperhead democrats" hould other pecsosion of the government, including the executive and legislative branches, and should come up with their pecsosion or the government, including the executive and legislative branches, and should come up with their test each to sustain their particular school of politics, were gentlemen ready to admit that these "copperhead democrats" had constitutional power to administer such eath? Yet they would have as much power to impact their form of oaths to promote their party ends as the last Congress had to peas this law. He trusted he could take this cost with as clear a concioned as any man. But he held that Congress had no power to pass a law imposing such an most mischievous precedent.

Soveral messages were announced from the President through Private Secretary Nicolay.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., hoped the Senate would go into executive session. Debte was unrecollable.

Mr. Rumen, though they could.

Mr. Harris replied that he proposed to do no such thing.

Mr. Harris replied that he proposed to do no such thing.

Mr. Harris replied that he proposed to do no such thing.

thing.

Mr. Granss, (rep.) of lows, thought they could go into executive session and re'er the nominations to the apprepriate committees. This would expedite business. They could then open the doors and recume the dis-

They could then open the doors and resume the discussion.

Mr. Susses would not interpose an objection to that. He rejected that there was a statute of Congress requiring the out to be taken. The question was whether they would obey or not. To go into executive session before taking the oath was to disregard the law of Congress.

The Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were opened, Mr. Days resumed his speach, contending that, as the constitution prescribed the qualifications of members, those qualinastions could not be amended by law or interfered with. By what authority, then, could the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) prescribed the condition upon which a Senator should continue to his scat, when he presented himself with the qualifications to take the new oath, would this body expel him? If so, for what? He had been guilty of no disorderly conduct which came within the constitutional classes which authorized either House to expel a member. He could not be expelled save

ruie.
Mr. Summe said this question involved the great question of obediance to the laws. How could we expect—
Mr. Sautsmur, interrupting, asked—If this outh was a necessary preliminary to enter upon office, how could it be ducussed?

descussed?

Mr. Suarks replied that the Senator had interrupted him in the very first instance. If the gentleman would have the kindness to listen, be would find an answer. We should, he said, set an example of obedience to the leave, for if we get it aside, would not the other House follow the exampler. How could we expect appointed to any office of honor or emolument, either civil, military or naval, or any department of the public service, except the freadont of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before he entitled to any salary or remuneration, take and subscribe to the said cath or affirmation, which said oath, so staken, shall be preserved among the records of Congress or of the department to which it appertains. He denied the propositions of the Senator from Kentucky, that the new oath was unconstitutional, and that it imposed a test oath. Nor did it impose an additional qualification. The oath now administered was not in form in the text of the constitution. It was found in a supplemental act. The same objection was made to it when it was first processed. But the oath was the same an that required by the constitution in its object, character and spirit, and nothing clies. If this was a test oath then that to support the constitution was a test oath then that to support the constitution was a test oath. But it was not a test oath. For himself he desired to take it, as well as other Sensiors, in order to qualify himself as required by the statute.

Mr. Davs replied that if the new oath was in object, character and spirit tike that to support the constitution, why should the oath he again taken? Had Congress the power to administer the oath a second time?

Mr. Summer, knowing the loyalty of the Senator, thought he would rejoice to take the oath.

Mr. Davis wished he could return the complyiment. He had ne doubt that he was a more loyal man than the Senator from Massachnectte. He further argued against the law. You talk about setting at defiance a law which Congréss has passed.

Mr. Davis—It is no isw.

the law. You talk about setting at defiance a law which Congress has passed.

Mr. Davis—It is so law.

Mr. TRUMPTLE—Was the gentleman going to pass here on the constitutionality of the law? We might here say that the Senator from Kentucky shall not speak more than four fourths of the time, and the Senator would have to abide by it. All the judges took an oath in addition to that to support the constitution. The Senator from Kentucky, as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, took an oath not only to support the constitution of the United States, but the constitution of Kentucky. How could be do that?

Mr. Davas replied that the constitution of Kentucky required it.

Mr. Davis repined that the constrained to that according to the principle be had announced here in debute? We wanted no new rule of the Senate. We made a law which required a certain cash to be administered, and it was the doty of the presiding officer to administer it to any one who would take it.

The Presument protein. (Mr. Foot) said he was prepared to take the eath, and called upon Mr. Foster to administer it, which he did.

The cash is as follows:—

The oath is as follows:

I solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borns arms against the United States since I have been a citizen therefore that I have votered to the property of the I have been a citizen therefore that I have votered to persons engaged in armed her counsel one that I have neither consist may necessed, we make any authority or presended antity of the context of the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretending government, authority, power or constitution within the United States heather of televical theoretic and I de further swear that, to the heat knowledge and shifty, I will support and allegance to the same, that I will have true faith and allegance to the same, that I take tids obligation. Freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to center, a help me tidd.

the same; that I have in congruent from the I will mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and furthfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

The PERSIDERT pro fem then directed the names to be called of the senators elected or re-elected since the passage of the law, viz. the 2d of July last.

The oath was administered to the following named. Senators:

Bage of the law, viz: the 2d of July last.

The oath was administered to the following named. Senators.

Bowders. Bowden, Buckalew, Morgan, Sprague, Wright, Morrill, Wade, Summer, Dixon, Hicks, Chandler and Harding.

Mr. Jourson, (Union) of Md., explained that, according to his interpretation of the constitution, a Senator was not a civil efficer, and herefore did not tall within was the inities of the statute; and, besides, the set was retrespective in its operation. He however, had not the slightest objection to take, the oath.

It was then administered to him.

It was then administered to him.

It was then administered to him.

Of Mr. Johnson, alse subscribed to it.

Membra Doolittle and Beyard, elected since the passage of the law, were absent from the chamber, and Mears, of the law, were absent from the chamber, and Mears, of the law, were absent from the chamber, and Mears, of the law, were absent from the chamber, and Mears, of the sepective positions, when, the former withdraw his resolution.

The Senate then adjourced.